Massachusetts Pretests Against the Recall of Minister Motley.

Dahlgren.

Appropriation Bills Passed in the Senate.

The Senate Discussing a Heavy Indian Claim.

The Funding Bill Again Disagreed to by the House.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1870. Sudden Death of Admiral Dahlgren. The death of Admiral Dahlgren, which was an nounced this morning, created a profound sensation here, where he is well known, and where his family kas resided for many years. Until within a few days the Admiral was apparently in his usual health, and was making arrangements to visit Cape days he complained of disagreeable sensations about his chest, especially in the region of the heart, and although it is believed he suffered considerably, he performed his usual duties as commandant of the Navy Yard at this point, and refused either to take rest or consuit a physician. Yesterday atternoon his was such that he was obliged to remain at home, and when the surgeon of the yard called upon him he discovered that he was laboring under very decided symp-Admiral Dahlgre continued to grow steadily worse, whereupon other medical aid was summoned. Last night his rest was much disturbed, but this morning he appeared to be better, got up to breakfast and atended to some business, but did not attempt to leave the house. After giving some directions to an officer of the vard the Admiral was suddenly taken quite ill, and rising from his chair lay down upon a sofa, where he expired before his physician could reach him. Mrs. Dahlgren was present, but the Admiral was unable to converse, and died without attoring a word after he was seized with the paroxysm. During the evening the Secretary of the Navy, with the heads of bureaus in the Navy Depart-ment, called upon Mrs. Danigren. General Sherman and many other prominent officials also called to tender their conditionce. The funeral arrangements

Letter from Senator Wilson to the Presidents Massachuseits Protests Aguinst the Removal of Minister Motley.

will be in charaster Adm cal Smith, Chief of the

Bureau of Yards and Decks, who will carry out the

wishes of the family in this respect.

Senator Wilson has written a letter to the Prestdent arguing against the removal of Air. Motley and setting forth that in his (Wilson's) opinion such a step would be a mistake on the part of the administration and would give great offence to the people of Massachusetts. Mr. Wilson says the people of Massachusetts believe in Motley, and that of the seventy odd thousand votes cast for President Grant in 1868 not one thousand would sanction the recall of Motley. The letter goes on to detail the personal services of Mr. Motley in Europe during the war to the cause of the Union, and recounts his efforts in the campaign of 1868 to elect President Grant. Senator Wilson concludes by expressing the hope that If the President "nas entertained any idea of removing Mr. Motley he will reflect before so doing."

The Funding Bill Receives Another Check in the House. The conference report on the Funding bill, rather

unexpectedly to General Schenck, met with a great deal of eppesition in the House to-day, and was smally recommitted to the conference committee. General Schenck contended that the House managers had carried their points, in the main, in the confer ence committee, but the House was not long in ascertaining that the only point of importance they had carried was the rate of interest on the bonds, that only partially. The democrats higgled owing one half of one per cent hav duplesed there was a job in it, but section, which provide that all new band of institutions shall to take the new bonds, and the Secretary of the Treasury has the say as to which class of bon they shall take. The Western and Southern members fought this on the ground that it would be heatile to the new banks about to be organized in those sections under the distribution of the twenty-five millions of banking currency. This really defeated the report. There is no doubt, however, that a bill of some kind will yet be

The Seante Committee on Foreign Relations ness before them. The Florida Cable bill was taken up and briefly considered, but without coming to any result. The opinion is expressed by prominent members of this committee that no more business bility of securing action by the Senate.

Austrian International Industrial Expedition.

Baron Lederer, the Austrian Minister here, in which he is informed that an international exposition of products of agriculture, industry and fine arts will be opened in Vienna in the spring of the year 1873. The Minister is desirous this enterprise, which is calculated to develop commercial and industrial relations between the two countries, may be brough to the notice of the American people with the view to contribute to its success. Baron Lederer further states that from time to time he will furnish the Department with detailed statements regarding the nanner of carrying out this design.

The Indiana Contested Election Case. Representative Cessna designs to call up to-merrow (the debate to be limited to two hours) the contested election case of Reed against Julian, from Indiana. This will be the last case of this kind to be con sidered during this session. The remaining five contested election cases will be postponed till next ses

Democrats Endorsing Representative Orth. The democratic members of the House have signed a paper, addressed to the President, to the effect of Indiana, has been mentioned in connection with the Borlin mission, they express the hope he will receive the appointment. They, however, do not thus act as pollicians, but with reference to algentleman worthy of that distinction.

The following nominations were sent to the Senat

No-ciay:-Edward D. Shiriand, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth district of California; Daniel Wann, to be Surveyor of Customs at Galena, Ill.; Lee Kirchner, to be Surveyor of Customs at Troy, N.Y.; Amos Cutter, to be Register of Land for the District of Kansas; Thomas J. Sternberg, to be Receiver at Land Office for the District of Kansas. Revy—Lieutenants Charles H. Pundicton and Rhinard P. Leary, to be heuterant commanders; Solutinader William Reynolds, to be Chief of the Bullan of Equipment and Recruiting; Z. Taylor Brown, J. C. Shiliyan, James E. Cann and Robert Dickey, to be assistant paymasters.

Arrive—Second Lieutenants A. D. Ring, D. Lynch, John B. Eaton, Charles Heintzeiman and H. B. Gegood, to be first lieutenants; Pirst Lieutenants C. J. Fowers and John G. Turnbull, to be captains.

Nominations Confirmed. The Senate made the following confirmations to-

ony:—
Obaries T. Graham, of Michigan, Minister Resident at the Hague.
Porter C. Files, Secretary of Legation of the United States at Mexico.

Consula—Charles A. Brayton, of Rhode Island, at Cork: Adolph Encaner at Bucharest and H. W. Piman, of Rhode Island, at Lisbon.

Sharles K. Weidren, Collector of Customs at Bristol

and Warren, R. 1.; Charles Shaw, Jr., Collector of and warren, R. J.; Charles Shaw, M.; Customs at Providence, R. L.

J. W. Warson, Burveyor General of Arizona; John Hopley, Posimaster at Bucyrus, Ohio; Amos Cutler, Register of the Land Office of the Republican Land District, Kan-as; Thomas J. S'ernberg, Pecciver of Public Money of the Republican Land District, Sudden Death of Admiral

Robert Dickey. Assistant Paymaster in the Navy; William C. McGowen, Assistant Paymaster in the

Navy.

Fort Chaplatns...D. W. Ekins, Pennsylvania; A. Gilmore, New Jersey; C. H. Heguenbourg, New York; J. Forter, Texas; Thomas E. Van Horne and M. J. Kelly.

Bill Signed by the President.

The President to-day signed the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation bill. Orders have been issued from the Navy Department directing that the rendezvous for iron-clads at New Orleans be broken up, and that the vessels of that description be towed to League Island via Key

Mr. Gilmore and the Proposed International

Jubi'ec. Mr. P. S. Gilmore, who has been here for some days interesting public officials and the diplomatic corps in the proposed international musical jubilee received the most flattering encouragement that everything will be done to forward the movement with foreign governments, in order that the deaired musical aid from Europe may be present at the jubilee,

Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenu George B. Williams, of Indiana, late Supervisor of Internal Revenue, was to-day appointed Second Deputy Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice George Parnell, resigned.

When there is a reasonable certainty that buffalo robes are not injected from having been in contact with smallpox the Secretary of War directs that the existing orders on the subject are not to be construed so as to promibit the shipment thereof.

Death of a Well Known Actor. dead in the "White Lot." near the Executive Mansion, to-day. No inquest was held, but it is supposed his death was occasioned by apoplexy. He fi theatrical engagement in this city last winter, and had made a large number of friends.

Personal. General Patrick Jones, Postmaster of New York. s in the city, and will remain until the adjournment of Congress. The object of the General's visit is to ook after the appropriations for the New York Post

new building, is also here on the same business, and to-day had several interviews with the authori-

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Second Session.

BENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 12, 1870. BILLS PASSED.

On motion of Mr. HAMLIN, (rep.) of Me., continu ing the St. Paul and Sioux City Railroad across the Territory of Dacotah to Yankton, and also the land grant in aid of the same.

On motion of Mr. WARNER, (rep.) of Ala., to aid in the construction of the Mobile and Pensacoia Rail-

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, (rep.) of Oregon granting the right of way and lands to the Pecos and Placer Mining and Ditch Company of New Mexico. A number of private bills were passed, including one for an increase of pension to fifty dollars per month to the widow of General Hayes, killed at the battle of the Wilderness, in 1864. THE SUNDRY CIVIL SERVICE BILL.

At twelve o'clock the Sundry Civil Appropriation At tweive o'clock the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was proceeded with, and amendments were adopted empowering the corporation of Washington, as a means of paying off its floating debts, to issue certificates of indebtedness for the years, not to exceed in annount \$400,000. Also dividing the expense of paying Pennsylvania avenue between the government and the corporation.

Additional amendments were adopted making appropriations for public buildings of \$100,000 at Little Rock, Ark.; \$300,000 at St. Louis, Mo.; \$100,000 at Trenten, N. J.

Also, on motion of Mr. Survey.

Rock, Ark.; 3,000,000 at Sunner, (rep.) of Mass, authorizing the appointment of a commission to make an exploration and survey of the routes of Tehnantepec and Nicaragua, to ascertain the practicability of a ship cannt at those places between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and appropriating \$30,000 for the purpose.

and Pacific Oceans, and appropriating \$30,600 for the purpose.

An amendment to pay for enlarging a shaft for the better ventilation of the Senate was amended to instruct the joint committee on ventilation to inquire into the practicability and expense of extending the chamber of the Senate and hall of the House of Representatives to the exterior of the building.

An amendment by Mr. Ricz, (rep.) of Ark, provider for the issue of bonds to the amount of over \$1,800,000, in full satisfaction of the claims of the Chottaw Indians, gave rise to a lengthy discussion

Choctaw Indians, gave rise to a lengthy discussion upon the general merits and history of the claim, Wessrs, Rice, Davis, Trumbuit Warner and Yaies favoring its payment as an equitable debt devolving Mr. Strawart, (rep.) of Nev., advocated a provision which would secure the money to the Indians and prevent its failing into the hands of speculators.

The amendment was then modified to provide for placing the amount to the credit of the Choctaw mation, and directing the interest to be expended for their benefit in such manner as said indians, with the assent of the Secretary of the Interior, shall direct.

direct.

It was objected to the amendment that its incorporation in the bill would endanger the whole measure in view of the controversy between the House and Senate respecting appropriations to carry out Indian treaties; also that the Choctaw Indians had engaged in the rabellion.

Mr. Rice's amendment was finally rejected—yeas 24, naws 36.

24, nays 26.
Mr. Williams moved an amendment allowing the

Mr. WILLIAMS moved an amendment allowing the exchange at any United States mint or branch mint of unrefined or unparted builton for refined or parted builton for refined or parted builton for refined or or parted builton for refined or or parted builton when the regulations of the Secretary of the Treasury and providing that the privileges of depositors of builton shall not be interfered with. Agreed to,

The Army appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. Wilson the Senate insisted upon its anendment to the Army appropriation bill, and appointed a committee of conserence, consisting of Messrs. Wilson, Cameron and Warner.

Payment of Jurors in Federal Courts.

The report of the conference committee on the bill for the compensation of grand and petit jurors in United States and District Courts, and for other purposes, was submitted and adopted.

A brief executive session was then held.

The Senate then took a recess thi half-past seven of clock.

Evening Session.

At half-past seven o'clock the Senate proceeded with the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, when amenaments were agreed to making appropriations, as fellows:

On motion of Mr. Edmunds, (rep.) of Vt.—One

On motion of Mr. EDMINDS, (rep.) of Vt.—One nundred thousand dollars for geographical surveys and mutary reconnoissances in the Territories west of the Mississippi.

On motion of Mr. Howe, (rep.) of Wiz.—Seventy-five hundred dollars for completing the publication of the reports on hydrography, physics and the geographical distribution of animals and phants of the Wilkes United States Exploring Expedition.

On motion of Mr. Stockton, (dem.) of N. J.—Ten thousand eight hundred dollars to pay surfamen to be stationed at alternate sections on the Jersey coast for the purpose of saving life and property from Wirck.

On motion of Mr. Anthony, \$15,000 to the Human On motion of Mr. Anthony, \$15,000 to the Humane Society of Massachusetts, for protecting human life from shipwreck by life boats and other means.

Mr. Sawyer offered an amendment providing for the compensation of United States officials who had not taken the test oath, for services rendered the government in 1865 and 1866.

Mr. Summer said the parties should present their bills against Hugh McCulloch and Andrew Johnson, and that their services were performed in violation of law. He then made a point of order that the claim was a privaty one and therefore not admissable in the appropriation bill.

The Chair sustained the point of order.

Mr. Sawyer appealed from the decision of the Chair for the purpose of showing that these officers.

Mr. SAWYER appealed from the decision of the Chair for the purpose of showing that these officers held commission from the President and were re-cognized by the United States as properly perform-ing their official functions until they came to be paid their salaries. He held that if they had not acted lawfully, then the millions of revenue col-lected by them were improperly in the Treasury and the government was contessedly a receiver of stolen goods.

the government was contessedly a receiver of stolen goods.

Ar. Sawyer then will drew his appeal, but subsequently renewed his amendment in a different form, when the Chair referred to a decision by a vote of the Senare upon a similar question at a former session, and in accordance with which he ruled the amendment in order.

Ar. Shekkan moved to limit the scope of the amendment by providing merely for the compensation of assistant assessors of internal revenue in the late rebel States prior to August 1, 1806. Rejected—year 15, nays 25.

The amendment was favored by Messra. Warner, the was argued that the adoption of the amendment would notlify the statute imposing the test outh, which expressly prohibited the payment of salary whose the oath had not been taken. On the other thand it was claimed that the statute referred to had been practically repealed in the appointment to reduce of former repels, and that the services for

officers as agreed to by the conference committee, but rejected by the Senate, be submitted for the

but rejected by the Senate, be submitted for the proposition of the Senate on that subject.

Mr. Logan, (rep.) of Ill., chairman of the Military Committee, stated the various points of difference between the Senate amendment for the reduction of the army and that reported by the Committee on Appropriations, the latter being substantially the bill agreed upon by the conference committee and approved by the House. He objected strenuously to that part of the Senate amendment which continues the present system of commutation instead of having fixed rates of sainry. He characterized it as a double concern, which nobody could understand, and he called upon the House to adopt the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. Van Wyck, (rep.) of N. Y., deprecated the defeat of an important measure on account of the mere matter of the pay of a lew general officers.

Mr. Logan repelled the insinuation that he would defeat a great measure for the pay of a few officers.

That was not the great point of difference. He would prefer to have any amount fixed in the way of salary rather than to have the system of commutation continued.

Mr. Van Wyck disclaimed making any insinuations.

of salary rather than to have the system of commutation continued.

Mr. VAN Wyck disclaimed making any insinuations and was surprised at the gentleman from limons supposing that he (Mr. Van Wyck) was reflecting on his conduct. He had risen simply to protest against any effort to reduce by legis atton the pay or salary of any of the army officers. He did not think it necessary to strike at the salarles of Generals Sherman or Sheridan, and the people did not think it necessary. After further discussion by Messrs. Logan, Law-rence, Butler of Mass., and Dickey the substitute reported by the Committee on Appropriations was

agreed to.
On motion of Mr. Schenck, (rep.) of Ohio, the sixteenth and seventeenth rules, which promitt bills being sent-to either House or to the President in the

being sent-to either flouse or to the President In the last three days of the session, were suspended.

ENEMPTING INSURANCE COMPANIES FROM THE INCOME TAX.

Mr. Schenck, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported back the Senate joint resolution to releve insurance companies from inability to the income tax for undistributable sums carried to their contingent found, with an amendment applying it also to the sums pand by mutual life insurance companies to their policy holders.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

The amendment was agreed to and the joint resolution passed.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Mr. SCHENCK, from the conference committee on the Funding bil, made a report, the substance of which has been already published.

The report having been read, Mr. SCHENCK proceeded to explain it. The original Senate bill, he said, had provided for the issue of twelve hundred millions of United States bends—four hundred millions at five per cent, four hundred millions at five per cent, and four hundred millions at four per cent. The House had proposed to put on the market a long bond at a lower rate of interest—one thousand millions at four per cent, payable after thirty years. Another point of difference between the Senate and the House had ocen that the Senate proposed to compel the malonal banks to substitute the new bonds for those now deposited as a guarantee for their circulation, while the House left out everything in that connection. In the conference Committee the Senate had agreed to adopt the House bill as the basis of the report now presented. The report proposed an issue of two hundred millions, bearing five per cent and payable after ten years, turee bundred millions bearing four per cent and payable after the read of the payable after the pears, turee bundred millions bearing four per cent and payable after the pears, turee bundred millions bearing four per cent and payable after the point on of divergence of the that it was not only the opinion of capitalists that the sefert of a mixed loan of dive per cent, four and a half per cent and four per cent would be taken, but that the Secretary of the Treasury was confident that, whatever doubt he might have of the practicability of a four per cent of the per cent, four and a half per cent and four per cent would be taken, but that the Secretary of the Treasury was confident that, whatever doubt he might have of the practicability of a four per cent loan, he would be enabled, with the aid of these smaller classes and shorter dates, to put all on the market in shorter time. The bill therefore is, as nearly as might be, accommodated to the views of the Senate, the House and the secretary of the Treasury, and all were much better satisfied than they expected to be. The House conferces had objected to the employment of agents, and that part of the Senate bill had been abandoned by the Senate, but with the agreement that the Secretary might use a sum not exceeding one-half of one per cent for the purpose of engraving, printing, issuing, advertising and disposing of the bonds. The House conferces had agreed to this with the assurance that there would be no attempt to exercise a power not given to appoint special agents, but that the bonds would go on the market generally, and that these who exercise any agency in the mater, on putting the bonds in the market, will receive their commission; in other words, the business would agents. Another point of difference was as to the section allowing interest on deposits of gold in the Treasury and it had been agreed to reduce the interest to two and a half per cent and to limit the time to two years. Another modification was to require rest to two and a half per cent and to limit the time to two years. Another modification was to require

rest to two and a half per cent and to limit the time to two years. Another modification was to require new national banks to use these new bonds as the basis of their circulation.

Mr. Garrield, (fep.) of Ohio, inquired whether the option as to the three kinds of bonds was to be exercised by the banks themselves or by the Treasury Department?

Mr. Schenck expressed his belief that the bonds to be deposited by the new banks would be just such bends at the secretary should think proper to issue in order to get the ioan afloat on the market. The honds would be, therefore, of mixed kinds. The secretary would not offer the fours alone, nor the four and a halfs alone, nor the fives alone. There was good reason to expect that the Secretary wearing in the secretary would not offer the fours alone. There was good reason to expect that the Secretary was right in his donelusion that persons for the aske of getting fives would be very glad to take some fours, and he could thus dispose of mixed quantities of the fives, four and a halfs and fours, whether to banks or to individuals.

Mr. Garrield inquired whether it would be in the power of the Secretary to say that new banks should deposit only four per cent bonds?

Mr. Judo, (rep.) of Ill., oppose the report of the committee of conference. If the per cent bonds were to be issued, free from all manner of tax, and it one-half of one per cent was to be paid for compilssion, he did not see that the country would save much by the operation. But his great objection to it

is one-half of one per cent was to be paid for com-risiston, he did not see that the country would save much by the operation. But his great objection to it was the unfairnes of discriminating against the new banks to be organized under the Currency bill just passed, by compelling them to use the new issue of bonds. It continued, for all purposes, the monopoly of the existing banks. He hoped the report would be recommitted, with the view of expunging that section. Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ohio, expressed similar

Mr. Wilson, (rep.) of Ohio, expressed similar views.

Mr. Cox, (dem.) of N. Y., opposed the report. First, bleause it did not provide for a uniform rate of interest; second, because it was a job for agents at an expense of seven and a haif milions, which would eat up the saving in interest; third, because it would make the United States still more tributary to Europe. The present year showed a balance of nearly two hundred milions against the United States to be paid by bonds. So long as there was no effort to reach gold and sliver and no steps taken in that direction this and all other policies would fail. The only panaces for the combiry was a tair, gradual and honest resumption of specie payments, and God, the laws of trade, commerce and the democracy would fight hereafter for it.

The report was also opposed by Messrs, Marshall, Niblack, Garfield, Benjamm and Morgan.

Mr. Garrielle regarded the seventh section, which requires new harbonal banks to deposit the new bonds, as an in-lednite suspension of the banking leaure of the late Currency oill. He also opposed the allowance of one-half of one per cent commission, thinking one-quarter of one per cent ample.

Mr. Ensiamn, (rep.) of Mo., thought that the effect of the bill would be very unjust to the people of the South and West, who needed more banking faculties.

Mr. Mosgan, (dem.) of Ohio, gave notice that the

Mr. Morgan, (dem.) of Ohio, gave notice that the day was not far distant when the people would be heard as well as the bondholders, and would make it known that they had rights as well as the bond-

olders.

Mr. SCHENCE replied to the various objections Mr. Schenck replied to the various objections urged against the report, and moved the previous question on its atoption.

Mr. Holman, (iem.) of Ind., moved to lay the report on the table. Negatived—yeas 55, nays 127.

The report was then rejected—yeas 10, nays 101.

COMPRENCE COMMITTEES APPOINTED.

On motion of Mr. Butler, (red.) of Mass., a conference report was ordered on the Georgia bill, and Messals. Butter, Farnsworth and Patne were appointed.

On motion of Mr. GARFIELD another conference

committee on the Funding bill was ordered, and the committee on the Funding bill was ordered, and the same members were appointed—Messrs. Schenck, Hooper and Marsandt.

Theoret of the committee on Public Lands.

The Hoope then, at a quarter of three was to the The Heese then, at a quarter of three, went to the business of the morning nour, being the call of the Committee on Public Lands for reports.

Mr. Wilson, (deal.) of Minn, reported back, with a autostitue, the Senate joint resolution extending the tank to construct a railroad from the St. Croix river or late to the west end of Lake Superior and to Burfled.

With the object of using up the time of the Committee on Public Lands Mr. BESJAMIN made the point of order that the report was not authorized by the committee. The question being submitted to the flouse if was decoral by a vote of 110 to 17 that the report was puthorized.

Mr. Wilson then proceeded to explain the substi-

which compensation was asked had been fairly readers!

The amendment was adopted—yeas 23, nays 10.
On motion of Mr. Eayard, (dem.) of Del., an appropriation of \$225,000 was inserted to construct a pier in the Delaware Bay, near Lewes.
On motion of Mr. Morrill, (rep.) of Me., farther appropriations were made of \$13,000 for the cierks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and \$15,000 for repairs and refurnishing the President's house.
The bill as amended was then reported to the Senate and the amendments concurred in.
The bill then passed, and the Senate, at twenty minutes past tweive, adjourned.

Mr. HOLMAN moved to lay the bill on the table.
Mr. Van Wyck moved an adjournment, and called for the yeas and flays. The House relused to adjourn, but in the meanting the morning hour had expired, and the bill went over.

Mr. Relsey, (rep.) of N. Y., presented a petition from Dansville, N. Y., for a time demand currency and free banking.

Mr. Dickey, (rep.) of Pa., reported from the Committee on Appropriations the Senate amendments to the Army Appropriation bill, with a recommendation that the bill to reduce the number of army officers as agreed to by the conference committee, but rejected by the Senate, be submitted for the total Speaker's table, saying that ne made the motion to go to the business on the Speaker's table.

Mr. Cox moved to adjourn, which was agreed to by yeas 104 to mays 93.

The House thereupon, at half-past four o'clock, ad-

FEBALE NORMAL COLLEGY.

First Annual Commencement at the Academy of Music-Brilliant Gathering-Conferring of Degrees and Grand Literary Display. Degrees of temperature were nowhere last night Glassy streams stole down the wails of the Academy at forty knots, and when the building was completely packed-for it was jammed to the checkman at the entrance-little rivers travelled at an incredible rate of speed. Fans waved like the operation of si tread mill, regular and continuous But apart from the disagreeable surround ings of the heat the first annual commencement of the Fema'e Normal College was a brilliant success—a fact partly demonstrated at eight o'clock and fully proven at half-past eleven. Standing room was at a premium taroaghout, while the merits of the gra-luates, ninety-six in number, were more or less established by their able exponents. A more complete triumph could not have been achieved, and though for a summer evening the excellent subjects on the programme might have been condensed, the maritorious exhibition was nevertheless marked by great interest and appreciation on the part of a delighted throng. The mistuation, established some five months since, has been attended with considerable success, and, judging from the display last evening, the lemale teachers graduather therefrom will lask few of the important quantifications necessary for their professional career. The commencement was a ceedingly gratifying. Mr. Bernard Smyth presided, and in his vicinity were Mayor Hall; Mr. Thomas Hanter, president of the college; Mesers, basic seni, W. E. Duryea, Gross, Wood, K. Jarvis, Jr., and others. Miss Q. y. Hutchings, assisted by Mesers, Mangold and Henfe, Goducted the musical artangements, which throughout were most satisfactory. Mr. Hunter delivered the opening address, and the programme included the following:—Prayer, Rev. Dr. J. Sandersen: "Sofity Now the Light of Day," chorus (Weber); "Salutatory," Miss Isabella T. Holkins; "Huntsman's Chorus;" essay, "Nove's and Noveists," Miss Joanna Mitchels: essay, "New York in the Year 2000," Miss F. O. Edge; "I Would That My Love," once in chorus; essay, "Friendsun," Miss Kate Addour; song, "Nothing Else to Do.," Miss J. A. E. Banvett; essay, "The Power of Riddenle," Miss L. A. Sackett; "Hark't the Curiew's Solemn Sound," chorus; essay, "Words," Miss A. Banvet; essay, "The Power of Riddenle," Miss L. A. Sackett; "Hark't the Curiew's Solemn Sound," clorus; essay, "Gombining genuine with with soli instruction, the learned gentleman was greeted with anadimous appropriation. of the Female Normal College was a brilliant suc cess-a fact partly demonstrated at eight o'clock and and, combining genuine wit with solid instruction, the learned gent eman was greeted with anadimous approbation. Almost every sentence teemed with humor, and while the address was characterized by approbation. Atmost every sentence teemed with humor, and while the address was characterized by much taste and eloquence the gonal fourishes which now and then marked its delivery made the audience entirely forget the concomitant woes of a swettering multitude, Following the Mayor's address was the essay, "The Fower of Defeat," by Miss C. F. Tower, "Oh, Come to Me," solo and murmering chorus; "Valedictory," Miss E. C. Dey; song, "Echo," Miss A. M. Mullane; "See the Conquering Hero Comes. Commissioner Wood delivered a brief though interesting address, in the course of which he gave a succinct history of the institution. The diplomas were subsequently awarded to the graduates by Miss Bell. Medals for proficiency in school teaching were given Misses F. F. ogien and J. W. McElhinney. The appearance of the building was quite animated during the proceedings, which, by the way, were rendered not a little attractive by the array of the handsome and appropriately attired belies. Altogether the commencement realized the brightest hopes of those interested and was denotices but the inauguration of brilliant exhibitions yet to come.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Fearful Accident on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad-An Excursion Train Thrown Down an Embankment-One Man

RICHMOND, July 12, 1870. To-night at eight o'clock an excursion train on the Richmond and Fredericksburg Railroad, having on board the Sunday school of the Union Station Methodist church, returning to this city from a pic-nic at Ashland, was thrown down an embankment, twelve miles from the city, by a tree brown across were smashed. Douglas McClelland was killed in-sandly; John Clark had both legs torn off, and a number of others were sigh by wonded. The track was torn up for a hundred yards, but will be re-paired to-morrow morning in time for the through Southern mail, which is delayed to-night, to go on.

A Man Run Over and Killed on the Morris and Essex Railroad-He is Allowed to Bleed to Death-Coroner Burns Ordered Ont of the Railroad Office and Refused Internation-What Is to Be Done. Shortly after midnight on Saturday last two

men were standing on the railroad near the Eric tunnel, when the Morris and Essex train from Hobo ken came up, and suddenly rounding a sharp curve where the men one of them, named Patrick Regan, was knocked down and had one leg almos severed by the wheels. The other man, with a des perate resolution, grasped the flagstad in front of the locomotive and seated himself on the cow catcher till the train was brought to a stand. Poor

the locomotive and seated himself on the covcatcher till the train was brought to a stand. Poor
Regan, instead of being taken to a physician near
the place, was brought to Newark, and by the time
the train had arrived there he was exhausted from
hemorrhage and beyond the aid of medical skill.
Death soon reheved him of his agony.

The county physician was applied to and a per
mit for burial was granted. In the meantime Coroner Burns, of Jersey City, heard of the case and
rotified the authorities at Newark that the body
should be returned to Hudson county, where an
inquest would be held. Constable Johnson proceeled yesterday to the Morris and Essex depot in
Hoboken, where he met Mr. Shock, the
superintendent of the ratiroad. As soon soon as
the constable announced his mission Mr. Shock
informed him that the names of the engineer, conductor and baggage master, which the constable desired would not be given under any circumstances,
and finally ordered the officer, in a most peremptory
and defiant tone, to leave the office. The constable
for the railroad depot.

They met Mr. Shock, who became more haughty
and overcearing than ever, and who plainly told the
Coroner he would put him out of the office if he did
not leave quickly. A war of words ensued. The
Coroner he would put him out of the office if he did
not leave quickly. A war of words ensued. The
Coroner dared him to resort to violence. Shock
flared up, strutted about in a rage and threatened
all sorts of things. The Coroner and his officer had
to leave at last without obtaining the names of the
employes for whom the subposias were issued.
Coroner Burns will now be obliged to employ deedtives to arrest the parties recerved to, and when
once in castody they will be committed without bait.

The facts of the case show that poor Regan's
death was little snort of a murder. If the information in the possession of the Coroner's authority by the superintendent, prove that the railroad company have no regard for human life, no
respect for the law, and t

Another Murder on the Morris and Essen Railroad.

At noon yesterday a man, supposed to be named John Wood, of No. 18 Bowery street, Newark, was Ashin wood, of No. 18 howery street, Newark, was killed near Brick Church station, Orange, on the Morris and Essex Railroad. It appears he undertook to jump off while the train was still in motion. He slipped and fell under the cars. The wheels passed over his nead, of course crushing out life instantly. The body was removed to Newark and placed in Compton's cellar. Newark has no dead house or mergue for identification.

THE LATE RORRERY IN JERSEY CITY.

Detective Carroll, of Jersey City, conveyed from ong Branch yesterday an individual named James Meyer, on the charge of robbing the residence of Mr. John Harrison, No. 16 Exchange place, of a silk dress, two poptin dresses, a silk sacque and other articles of dress valued at \$250, together with seventy dollars in coins. Meyer's sister was em-nloyed as a domestic in the house and both are

THE NATION'S INFAMY.

The Bones of Eleven Thousand Revolutionery Pariots Desecrated in a Brooklyn Tomb-Digradation of the City of Churches-Ro-

volting Scenes in the Old Revolutionary Vault in Hudson Avenue-The Last Resting Place of the "Prison Ship Martyrs."

It is now only a week after the 4th of July-the great anniversary of American independence-and yet we have to record something most humiliating to America, humiliating to New York, intamous for Brooklyn. Political charintans and pretentious hum bugs on that day declared that we were the greatest people of the carth, the most humane, the most examine that claim, and let the reader redect upon the disgraceful revelations that are made, and then lectile if Americans of to-day possess any gratitude or cherish any remembrance that can extend back three generations to the sacrifices of their ancestors. We hear so much day by day of "the march of improvements,"

and the like, that no one should be surprised at the most disgraceful and infamous conduct on the para of the people towards religion, purity or honor. Churches are turned into giu shops; famous pulpits become public bars, and where the organ used to peal in sacred chants the concert saloon prostitute dances in wild dissipation. Even a gentleman who stands before the world as a philanthropist and a great charity supporter recently bought a venerable church for a stable.

Give way, then, religion, crumbling bones, aged cemetaries and revered landmarks, for coming is the car of progress. It rides over every interesting spot; it spares nothing; and the more antiquity pertaining to a cherished spot the more objectionable to pro-

Taus this indifference to everything that should be held sacred and unpolluted by

THE VULGAR CONTACT has been rapidly increasing, until lately it has taken the hideous form of ploughing through cemeteries and disturbing the ashes of the beloved dead. Famites have not been spared; remains of celebrities of the olden time have been scattered about as comnon dirt, and nauseaung scenes of filth and squallor have been brought to graves formerly commentorated by the japonica and foneysuckle. Where the green turf and fieral decorations were strewn we

now find A NOSING PLACE FOR HOOS, a retreat for degraded urchins, a resort for drunk-ards, thieves and vagatonds. This certainly is a right kind of civilization-a stained progress that will have few attractions in history. When men can build stone steps of their grandfathers' tombstones; when inscriptions of love and reverence become flagging for sidewalks and foundation stones for outbuildings, there is a very nice, delicate, refined sense of honor pervading the community. When men are so indecent that taey go into graveyards with ribaldry and wit and break bottles of gin in the presence of nonored cases, then morality and a perfect time in public sentiment is perfectly apparent. How much of this was said in the

PULSOME AND LYING ORATIONS
of July 4? But these revoluing crimes are not chargea le to crizens alone, nor are those who suffer the friends of private parties, but they are the crizens of the whole United States.

the friends of private parties, but the, are the cutizens of the whote United States.

In 1305

the Tammany So lety gathered the remains of 11,000 patriots who were the "prison sulp martyrs," and who died of starvation, cruelty, condinement and barbarity practised by the English, who then occupied New York with a salittary and navat force. The horrors, crunes and terrors of those days are a matter of history. They fill one of the blackest pages in the annuals of the Revolutionary period. Men who were patriotic, who struggied, lought and maintained the sphit of independence, were selzed, imprisoned, tortured, served and finally ded from want and privation. Among them were some of the proades and richest men in the young colony—men who brought to the cause their all—their hearts, their lives and their treasure.

OVER ELEVEN THOUSAND OF THESE LAMENTED DEAD were progenitors of the very men who have assisted in the lawless and outrageous desecration of their holy grayes.

The records aparkle with the glories of these men.

rammeny Society book haid of the matter, and the savy Yard naving been but it was determined to entome the remains with grand civic honors, which took place under the accusives of the society, when the bones were consigned to their mansolaum, where for the past sixty-two years they have reasted.

For the past sixty-two years they have reasted.

For the past sixty-two years they have reasted.

For the past sixty-two years they have sumbered in MISERABLE AND REVOLTING NEGLECT.

The reporter yesterday paid a visit to the temb, which is situated on Hud on avenue, opposite Front street, jost adjoining the Navy Yaru wail. The appearance of the plot would have been disgraceful to any Potters' Field, and a burning shams to the cemetery of the most impoverished and degraded of men.

There is a perpendicular devation fronting ou. Hudson avenue and the base is built up of rough, ir regurar pluestone and this foundation is surmounted by a rough ferce. To the westward is an old house, now being raised on jackscrews, while in front is a liquor store, and the whole neighborhood is wreached, impure and foul, both in atmosphere and the surrounding scene. Thenerents and all manner of evidence of she lower strata of society enercial the spot that should be sucred, and in the night time there are loud noises, curses,

SOUNDS OF RIOT AND REVELRY.

By a plysical effort the surface of the enclosure was reached, as it is about ten feet from the pavement. Once above, the exterior view was presented. The ground is triangular shaped, with a frontage of afty feet on the avenue, with the high offer Navy Yard wall in the rear. Strawa all over the ground were broken gliss, the dearly feet on the avenue, with the high offer Navy Yard wall in the rear. Strawa all over the ground were broken gliss, the dearly feet on the avenue, with the high offer Navy Yard wall in the rear. Strawa all over the ground were broken gliss, the dearly feet on the avenue, with the high offer Navy Yard wall in the rear. Strawa all over the ground were broken gliss,

THIS ASTECRAMERS IS THE VAULT IN WHICH WILL THE BUSTS OR OTHER POSTEART INSIGNIA OF THE MOST DISTINCUISHED MILITARY MEN AND CIVILIANS OF THE REVOLUTION.

THE GOVERNORS AND LEGISLATURES OF THE OLD THIRTEEN STATES WILL CONFER A GREAT FAVOR BY ENCLOSING AND SENDING THEM TO NEW YORK.

SACHEM OF THE TAMMANY SOCIETY.

Civic procession of New York and Brooklyn. It was said that full 1,500 attendants

The reporter formately found Mr. John Tybura upon the premises, who is the well known Excise Commissioner of Brooklyn, and who, with a stardy generosity, has for years tried to look after and pro-tected this outraged and neglected tomb.

He sent for a candle, passed into the rotten, wormthe an was trick, Poul and Loathsone.

Suddenly there was a sharp descent by six stone steps, just wine enough for a man's form. It was dense darkness below, and by a careful lowering of ten feet all stood at the door of the sacred tomb. The sight was, The sight was,

INDEED, HORRISLE.

By the sickly glare of the paic candle fame burning now in a cool, damp air, you could see the perfect skeleton form of a man lying lengthwise in the vanit and occupying the chief position of honor. Some horrible nend had broken the glars plate of the collin, and the perfectly preserved form of the heart was exposed, showing also the chest and ribs, ah of which were halfe disturbed except by the dealerators. Upon the silver piate of this coffin was the inscription:—

BENJAMIN ROMAIN.
1844. AGED SI YEARS.

Itself is twenty-five feet long, ten feet wide, eight feet high, with an arched brick ceiling the whole being axteen fees below the surface.

On both sider are immense comiss consisting the bones of the marryrs of the thirteen original States.

sever comins being on one side, with eight on other, both tiers facing each other. Each comin lettered in large distinct letters painted in white On the Southern Side. On the Northern Side.

NEW HAIRPHIES.

MARYLAND.

BHODE ISLAND.

CONNECTICUT.

NEW VOR.

WARYLAND.

NORTH CAROLINA.

BOUTH CAROLINA.

MARYLAND, VIEGINIA. NORTH CAROLINA. BOUTH CAROLINA. GEORGIA.

engraved an tin, and all remarkably preserved, dif-fering only for each State:-

SACRED TO THE MEMORY
OF OUR SALLORS, SOLDIERS AND CITIZENS
Who Suffered and bled on Board
FRITISH PRISON SHIFS,
In the Wallabout, During
The American Revolution.

All the attachments and coffins are cheap, dis-graceful to those who built them, and are an out-race, as any one will say who takes the trouble to-make an inspection.

make an inspection.

RUTHLESS URCHINS
have been in the habit of going down in the vault
and throwing in cans, dir', stones, all of which are
now there. The remains themselves have been a little
disturbed, but could be easily removed in their

distribed, but could be camp the grave of 11,000 present state.

This is the precise condition of the grave of 11,000 na open cellar, as it were, where fifth and debris can be poured ad thottom. In France, would this be so? In England, Pressia or Austria, where little is said of "national greatnes?" But in America we pay no attention to those who have done and gone be-

attention to those who have done and gone before us.

OUT OF SIGHT OUT OF MIND.

Perhaps the reader may remember the magnificent temb of the first Napoleon and the quiet burying ground at the invalides, at the latter of which the decased soliders of the first empire are buried. There is no such provision in America, and the reader now has before him the manificence of the cities of New York and Brooklyn and the entire nation. This matter is a

REFLECTION UPON THE WHOLE COUNTRY, for the remains of the revolutionary patriots are the property of the inition, and this tomb contains the largest collection ever preserved.

When the Navy Yard was first constructed some twenty hogsheads were gathered and placed where they are now. The Romain family celed the ground described to the authorities to be used for this national burial purpose, with the provision that when the properly ceased as a cemetery it should revert to the heirs of the owner who made the bequisst.

At the last session of the Logislature an act was passed

At the last session of the Legislature an act was passed

APPROPRIATING \$7,500

to build a tomb at Fort Greene and then remove the remains to that place. The reporter called upon the Brooklyn Park Commissioners yesterday and found that this money would be available, only after the county assessment of 1870. They seemed to be quite indifferent about the matter and were sparing in their words. They have no plans. The Commissioners asked for \$25,000 originally but the Legislature refused. This

DISGRACEFUL APATHY

on their part, though it has the technicalities of the law for an excuse, will be condemned by every citizen who cares for the nation's honor, in this matter not only the Park Commissioners stand disgraced, but also the Mayor of Brooklyn, her citizens and the Tummany Society. This last toody, the first mover in this matter in 1808, has allowed it to crumbe to foulness, decay, and des cration. Whati cannot men stop plundering long enough to care for the nation's nonory

THE CITIZENS OF NEW YOEK.

should at once by voluntary offerings raise a monu-ment fund, resent the revolutionary remains from the atmosphere where they have suffered so many years of pollution and entemb them in a grand mausoicum, at which Brooklyn may took and blush: for her action and that of her officials is her lasting

OBITUARY.

Rear Admiral John A. Dahlgren, United States Navy.

This distinguished naval officer died suddenly in Washington yesterday morning. He had been unwell for a couple of days previous, but not so seri-

ously as to require the services of a physician or to confine him to his house. Dr. Johnson, Sur at the Navy Yard, paid the Admiral a visit on Monday atternoon, and found him suffering from a pain at the lower end of his breast bone, and from a depression of the chest. Monday night was passed restlessly, but he arose from bed yesterday with the intention of dressing for breakfast. Before completing his tollet he fell to the ground, and soon after expired. A surgeon was promptly sent for, but before he arrived the Admiral had ceased to breathe. Be never spoke after he fell. Death is supposed to have been caused by heart disease EARLY CAREER.

Admiral Dahlgren was born in Phitadelphia about the year 1810. He received a good education at home and in 1830, after being some time at the Naval School, was appointed midshipman from the State of Pennsylvania, his warrant bearing date of February 1. His first cruise was on the frigate Macelonian, then attached to the squadron in Brazilian waters. In 1830 he was ordered to the sloop-of-war Ontario, of the Mediterranean squadron, remaining were progenitors of the very men who have assisted in the lawless and outrageous descenation of their holy grayed.

The records sparkle with the glories of these men; how they torsook business, loves, pastines and competencies solely because they did not believe in a reckless tyrainty and would not submit to a process tyrainty and would not submit to A property and would not submit to A property and would not submit to the permitted to do one thing, to die; but life while it insted embritered by disease and the same barbarites applied to martyred Cabans in this day.

After they died their bones were thrown into loose ditches on the beach, and the late General Jereanian Johnson, of Brooklyn, declared that he had seen the remains atong the shore "as thick as pumpkins in a cormic d." Years roiled by, and the still cose proximity of the Revolutionary era and the grateral recollection in which it was borne by all Americans demanded that these precious remains should be decently intered and appropriately constructed and appropriately constructed the marty and the grateral recollection in which is sendered and appropriately constructed and appropriately constructed and appropriately constructed and appropriately took hold of the matter, and the consideration of their two pounder gains, so made as to weight only thirty-two hundred pounds. He subsequently published three interesting works—one on "Naval percussion Locks and Primers," a second on the with this vessel notil 1832, when he was promoted to published three interesting works—one on "Naval Percussion Leeks and Primers;" a second on the "Bost Armament of the United States Navy," (both in 1852); and a third on "Shells and Shell Guns." (1856.)

in 1-52); and a third on "Shells and Shell Guns." (1856.)

CAREER DURING THE REBELLION.

In 1855 the subject of this sketch was promoted to the rank of cammander, and two years later was placed in command of the ordnance said Plymouth, from which he was detached in 1855 and reassigned to the Ordnance Department at the Washington Navy Yard. Here Commander Dahlgren was stationed at the outbreak of the rebelifon. Although he had relatives living in the South—one of whom, a brother esponsed the Confederate case—he never wavered in his loyalty for an instant, and as a recognision of his idelity to the cause of the Union he was promoted to the rank of captain in 1861. Assigned to the importent position of Chief of Bureau of Ordnance he performed the duties attached thereto with vizor and efficiency. He remained at this post until after the death of Admiral Foote, in 1885, when he was commissioned as Acting Rear Admiral and ordered to command the South Atlantic squadron, reheving Admiral Dupont. In conjunction with the land forces of General Gillmore his fleet affect in the reduction of Fort Wagner, in Charleston harbor, in July, 1863. He subsequently bombarded Port Montrie, but failed to reduce it. The fam one night attack on Fort Sumier was planned and hade by Admiral Dahlgren, and came near being successful. For the services rendered during the camping he received the thenks of Congress and was promoted to the full rank of rear admiral. Excepting an minor operations Admiral Dahlgren's fleet did but little actual fighting during the balance of the war. It co-operated with Sherman in his march to the see, and on the evacuation of Charleston took possession of the city. CAREER DURING THE REBELLION.

the evacuation of Charleston took possession of the city.

After the close of the war the Admiral returned home, and on the 21st of Angust, 1865, was married to Mrs. Goddard, the daughter of Samuel Vinion, of Onio. He had been a widower for some years previous. Golonel Uric Dahigren, who fed in Rhpatrick's raid upon Richmond in 1893, was his 50ft in 1893 Admiral Dahigren was ordered to the companit of the South Factice squadon, from which he returned in 1863, when he was, for the second time, appointed Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance. In the fail of last year he was releved and ordered to the command of the Washington Navy Yard, which he held at the time of his death. He was one of the o'dest officers in the navy, and his death will inflict a severe blow on the service.

Emigo Joan. M. Wainwright, United States

Navy.
A telegram from San Francisco reports the killing of Ensign Wainwright in the capture of the filibus-tering steamer Forward by the United States steamer Mohienn. The unfortunate officer was a native of this State, and entered the navy in 1863. After a few years' active service as a midshipman he was promoted to the rank of ensign, his cominission bearing date of December 18, 1863. He had been for some time on duty in the Pacific, and served on the steamer Reseas, from which he was transferred to the Monicaa. Easign, Wainwright was a promising young officer, whose untimely death will be deeply depored.

The Tuttle & Bailey and Frontier clubs played for the sliver ball and junior championship yesterday at the Union grounds. The founer won by the following score by inninga:--

At the Capitoline grounds yesterday the Star and Osceola clubs played a six inning game, terminating

Osceola clubs played a six inning game, terminating in favor of the former—39 to 7.

Monday's contest between the Eckford and Athletic clubs was a close one—13 to 18 in Williamsburg's favor.

To-day the Matuals of this city play the Olympic Club at Washington.

Captain Woglom's and Captain Mullen's forces, the police nines of the Fifth and Sixth Williamsburg precipicts, enjoy an afternoon's sport clubbing a base bad, and then one or the other locking it up in the station house, to-day at the Union grounds.

The Matuals of New York yesterday defeated the Pastimes of Edulance by a score of 34 to 18.

The Matuals of New York yesterday defeated the Pastimes of Edulance by a score of 34 to 18.

The Matuals of New York yesterday defeated the Pastimes of Edulance of Chicago played a game yesterday with the Keystones of Philadelphia. The latter club was defeated, the soore being 23 to 18.